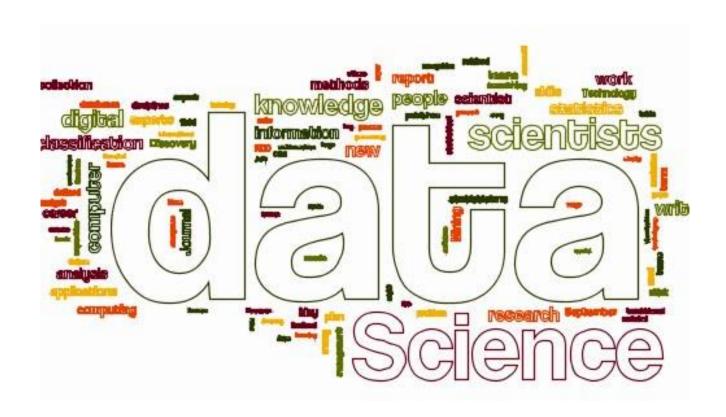
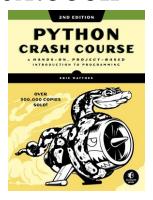
# Welcome to STQD6014!

# Data Science

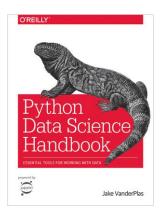


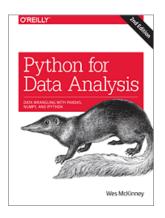
## **Details**

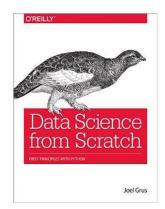
#### **Textbook**











Programming: Python

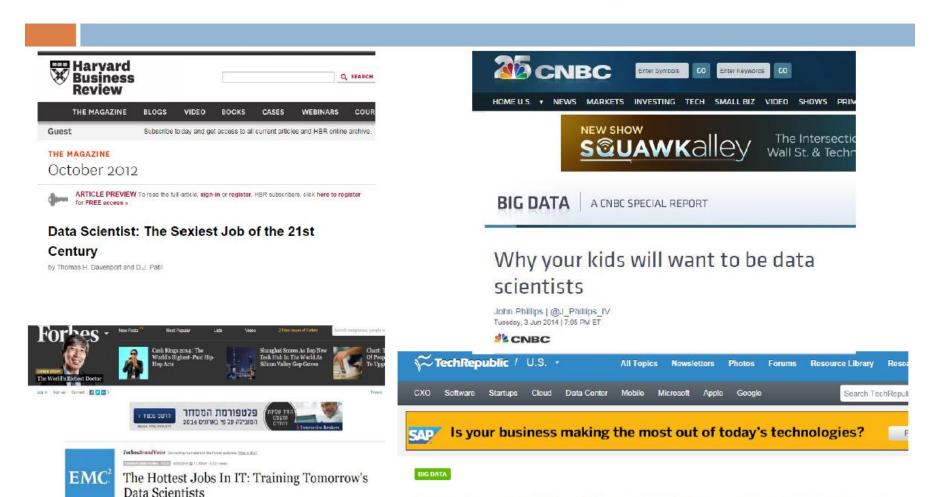
https://www.python.org/

Python distribution:

https://www.anaconda.com/

Why are you here???

# Data Scientists are in high demand



Big data skills: Should data scientist be your next job?

## Also in Academia

# WHITE HOUSE TO UNIVERSITIES: WE NEED MORE DATA SCIENTISTS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON ARE LAUNCHING A \$37.8 MILLION PROJECT TO BOOST THE NUMBERS OF AMERICAN DATA SCIENTISTS.

BY NEAL UNGERLEIDER

It's official: America needs more data scientists. This week, a \$37.8 million project



More Science a Scientific American Volume 300, haue 4



#### RESEARCH CENTERS IN THE FIELD OF DATA SCIENCE



The Carrier for the Promotion of Research inventing tinousalise Statistical Methodology (PRIISM) is a new center dedicated to improving the saliber of research in quantitative social, educational, behavioral, alted health and policy science.

500k
The world's 500,000+ data centres are large energy to fill 6,955 football fields, (Sturce: Martogra)

75%
75%
75% of digital information is generated by enthylodials, withist entire prince; have liability for 80% of digital data on some point in its file (Source-Martogra)



New Ph.D. Tracks in "Big Data"

How Big Data Can Transform Society for the Better

4 = M Ernell = & Print

The digital traces we leave behind each day reveal more about us than we know. This could become a privacy nightmare—or it could be the foundation

## Pays well

# Big Data, Big Paycheck Median salary for analytics professiona

Median salary for analytics professionals and those specifically within data science, by level of experience.

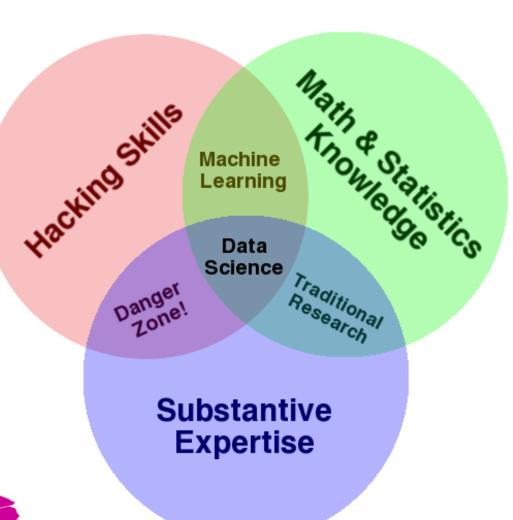


# STQD6014~ the big picture

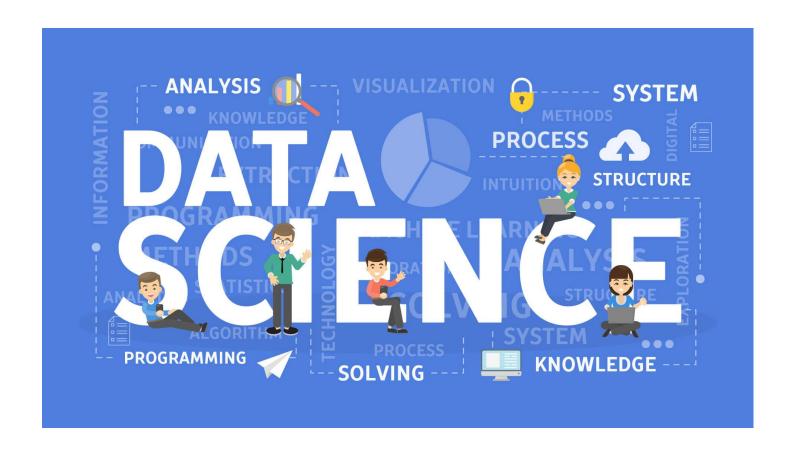
What is it?

Data Science Venn Diagram

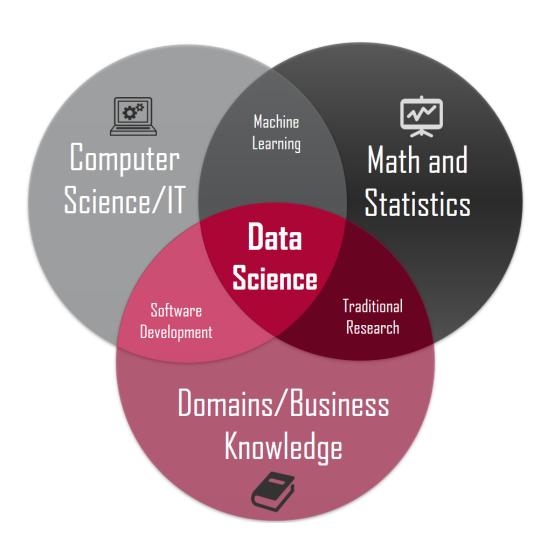
Hmmm... where am I on this diagram?



## FIRST LOOK



## FIRST LOOK



## Data Science

- New Discipline
- Very little/none textbooks/courses covering the discipline as a whole
  - Compare to Software Engineering/Compute Science during 70-80° of the last century
  - Data Science is what data scientists do
- Why data science and data scientists are needed?
  - Development of enabling technology
  - Raising Expectations from customers

# A mashup of disciplines

Math and Theory

 Statistics, Linear Algebra, Optimization, Time Series, etc.

Applied Algorithms

 Machine Learning, Data Structures, Parallel Algorithms, etc.

Engineering and Technologies

Storage and computing platforms, statistical tools ,etc.

Domain Expertise

• Text, Finance, Images, Econometrics etc.

Art

· Visualization, Infographics

Best practices and hacks

 Handle missed values in data, transform and represent data, etc.

## **DEFINITION**

- an emerging area of work concerned with the collection, preparation, analysis, visualization, management, and preservation of large collections of information
- includes data analysis as an important component of the skill set required for many jobs in this area, but is not the only necessary skill
- Data scientists play active roles in the design and implementation work of four related areas:
  - data architecture,
  - data acquisition,
  - data analysis, and
  - data archiving.

## **EXAMPLE**

- Let's consider this idea by thinking about some of the data involved in buying a box of cereal.
- Whatever your cereal preferences fruity, chocolaty, fibrous, or nutty you prepare for the purchase by writing "cereal" on your grocery list.
- Already your planned purchase is a piece of data, albeit a pencil scribble on the back on an envelope that only you can read.
- When you get to the grocery store, you use your data as a reminder to grab that jumbo box of FruityChocoBoms off the shelf and put it in your cart.
- At the checkout line the cashier scans the barcode on your box and the cash register logs the price.
- Back in the warehouse, a computer tells the stock manager that it is time to request another order from the distributor, as your purchase was one of the last boxes in the store.
- You also have a coupon for your big box and the cashier scans that, giving you a predetermined discount.

## **EXAMPLE**

- At the end of the week, a report of all the scanned manufacturer coupons gets uploaded to the cereal company so that they can issue a reimbursement to the grocery store for all of the coupon discounts they have handed out to customers.
- Finally, at the end of the month, a store manager looks at a colorful collection of pie charts showing all of the different kinds of cereal that were sold, and on the basis of strong sales of fruity cereals, decides to offer more varieties of these on the store's limited shelf space next month.

## THE PROCESS

- Computer/barcode scanner: collecting, manipulating, transmitting, and storing the data
- Softwares: organize, aggregate, visualize, and present the data
- Human: involved in working with the data. People decided which systems to buy and install, who should get access to what kinds of data, and what would happen to the data after its immediate purpose was fulfilled. The personnel of the grocery chain and its partners made a thousand other detailed decisions and negotiations before the scenario described above could become reality.
- Q: Is data scientist involved in all of these phases?

# THE ACTIVE ROLES OF DATA SCIENTIST

#### data architecture

help the system architect by providing input on how the data would need to be routed and organized to support the analysis, visualization, and presentation of the data to the appropriate people.

#### data acquisition

how the data are collected, and, importantly, how the data are represented prior to analysis and presentation. Representing, transforming, grouping, and linking the data are all tasks that need to occur before the data can be profitably analyzed, and these are all tasks in which the data scientist is actively involved.

# THE ACTIVE ROLES OF DATA SCIENTIST

#### data analysis

summarization of the data, using portions of data (samples) to make inferences about the larger context, and visualization of the data by pre senting it in tables, graphs, and even animations. Although there are many technical, mathematical, and statistical aspects to these activities, keep in mind that the ultimate audience for data analysis is always a person or people, hence excellent communication skills are needed.

#### data archiving

Preservation of collected data in a form that makes it highly reusable - what you might think of as "data curation" - is a difficult challenge because it is so hard to anticipate all of the future uses of the data.

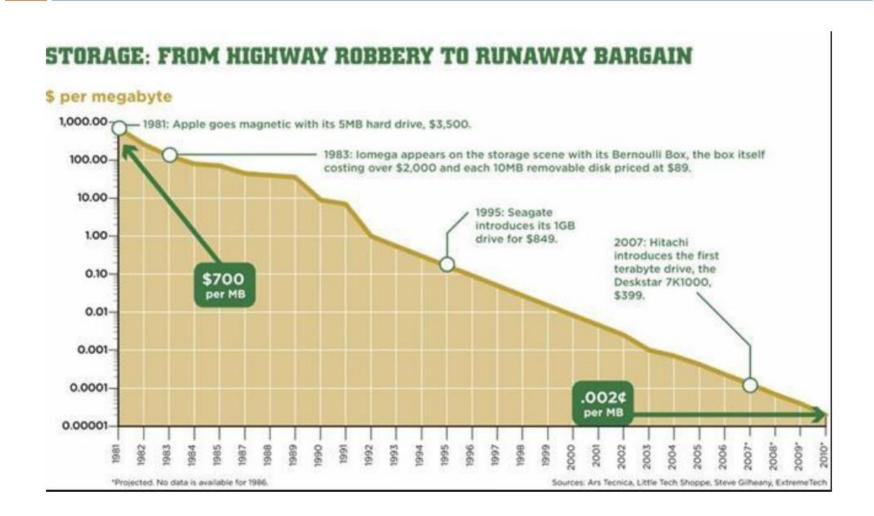
## ESSENTIAL SKILLS NEEDED

- Learning the application domain The data scientist must quickly learn how the data will be used in a particular context.
- Communicating with data users A data scientist must possess strong skills for learning the needs and preferences of users. Translating back and forth between the technical terms of computing and statistics and the vocabulary of the application domain is a critical skill.
- Seeing the big picture of a complex system After developing an understanding of the application domain, the data scientist must imagine how data will move around among all of the relevant systems and people.
- Knowing how data can be represented Data scientists must have a clear understanding about how data can be stored and linked, as well as about "metadata" (data that describes how other data are arranged).

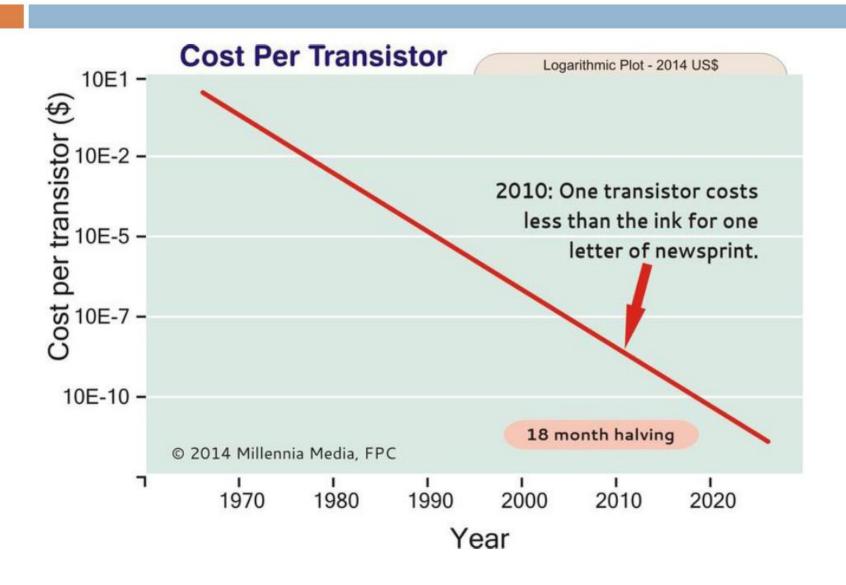
## ESSENTIAL SKILLS NEEDED

- Data transformation and analysis When data become available for the use of decision makers, data scientists must know how to transform, summarize, and make inferences from the data. As noted above, being able to communicate the results of analyses to users is also a critical skill here.
- Visualization and presentation Although numbers often have the edge in precision and detail, a good data display (e.g., a bar chart) can often be a more effective means of communicating results to data users.
- Attention to quality No matter how good a set of data may be, there is no such thing as perfect data. Data scientists must know the limitations of the data they work with, know how to quantify its accuracy, and be able to make suggestions for improving the quality of the data in the future.
- Ethical reasoning If data are important enough to collect, they are often important enough to affect people's lives. Data scientists must understand important ethical issues such as privacy and must be able to communicate the limitations of data to try to prevent misuse of data or analytical results.

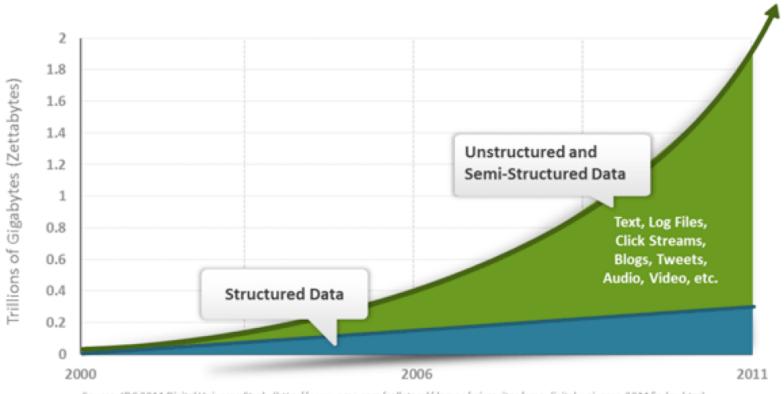
## Declining cost of storage



# Declining cost of computing

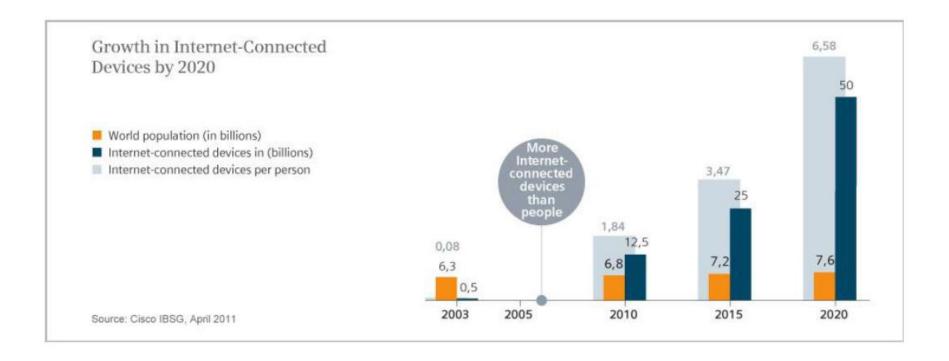


## More data can be stored and processed

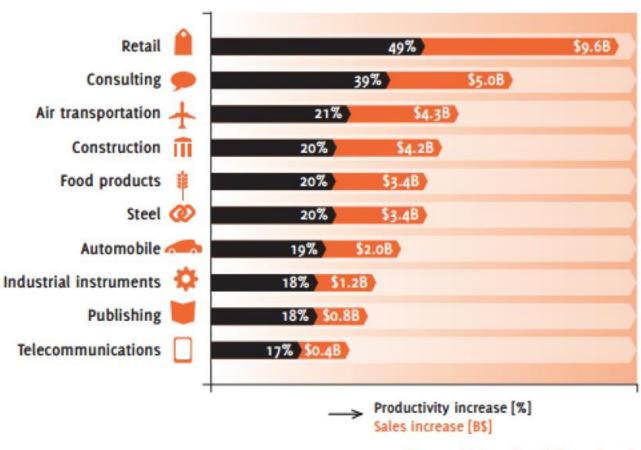


Source: IDC 2011 Digital Universe Study (http://www.emc.com/collateral/demos/microsites/emc-digital-universe-2011/index.htm)

# Devices vs. People

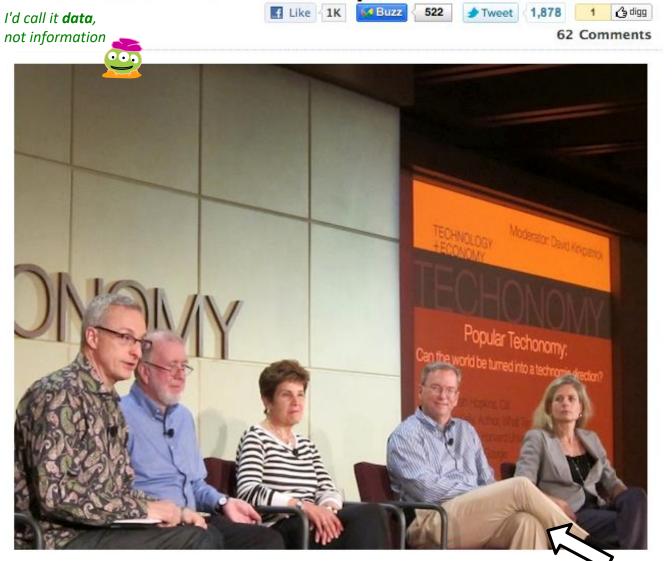


## Value of Big Data



Source: University of Texas (2011)

Eric Schmidt: Every 2 Days We Create As Much Information As We Did Up To 2003



Today at the **Techonomy** conference in Lake Tahoe, CA, the first panel featured Google CEO Eric Schmidt . As moderator David Kirkpatrick was introducing him, he rattled off a massive stat.

wisdom



knowledge

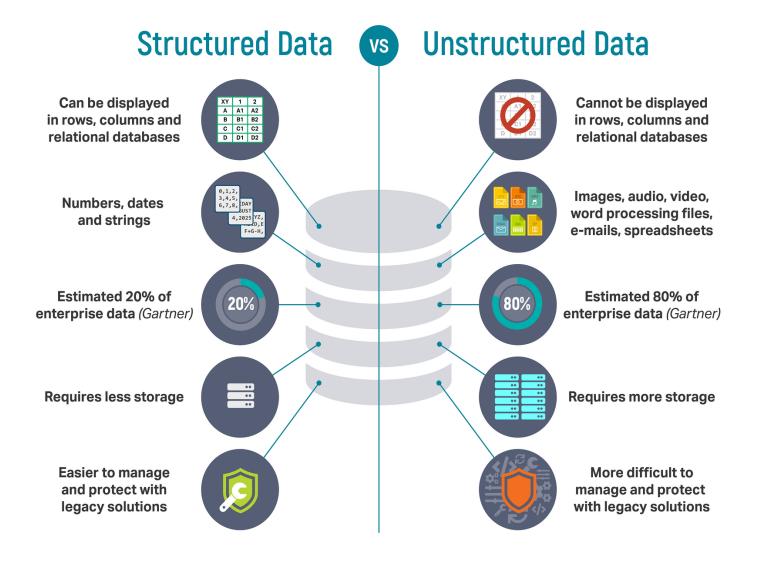


information



data

# Unstructured vs structured data



# A few examples...



## Recommender Systems



#### Doctor Who: The End of Time

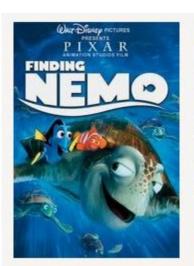
The Tenth Doctor's story comes to a close in this two-part f on the malevolent Master and the rest of the Time Lords as

Cast: David Tennant, John Simm, Bernard Cribbins, Timo Bloom, June Whitfield, David Harewood, Tracy Ifeachor

Genre: TV Sci-Fi & Fantasy, TV Action & Adventure, British



**Choose Discs** 



#### Finding Nemo 2003 G

In this Oscar-winning animated adventure, plumissing son, Nemo, who's been scooped up

Cast: Albert Brooks, Ellen DeGeneres, Alexai Pendleton, Stephen Root, Vicki Lewis, Joe Ra Bob Peterson, John Ratzenberger

Genre: Family Animation, Family Adventures

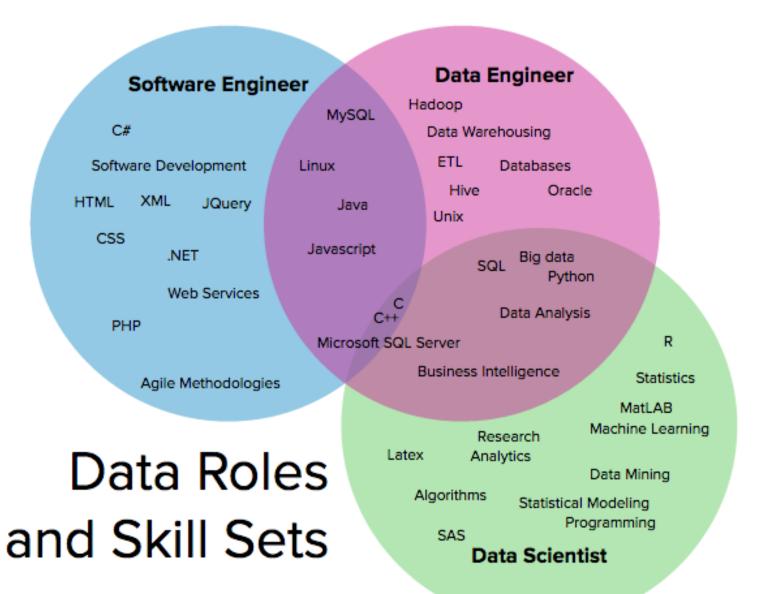


Add





predicting movie ratings





VS

**Statistician** 

### **Data Scientist**

These people use their analytical and technical capabilities to extract meaning insights from data.

These people ensure uninterrupted flow of data between servers and applications. They are responsible for data architecture.

**Data Engineer** 

These people understand statistics theoretically and apply them to real life problems.

#### Develop and plan required analytic projects in response to business needs.

Contribute to data mining architectures, modeling standards, reporting, and data analysis methodologies.

Collaborate with stakeholders to integrate data mining results with existing systems.

Monitor data mining system performance and implement efficiency improvements.

Design, construct, install, test and maintain highly scalable data management systems

Improve data foundational procedures. guidelines and standards

Integrate new data management technologies and software engineering tools into existing structures

Create custom software components (e.g. specialized UDFs) and analytics applications

Apply statistical theories and methods to solve practical problems of various industries

Determine methods for finding or collecting data

Design surveys or experiments or opinion polls to collect data

Analyze, interpret & undertake data analysis

Report conclusions from their analyses

Skills

Programming, Mathematics, Business Understanding, Statistics, Data Visualization, Machine Learning, Attention to detail Database design, Production coding, Data collection, data warehousing, Data transformation, Work diligently with data Technical and Analytics Skills, Mathematics, Operational Research, Writing skills, Ability to Analyze, Model and interpret data, Flair of explaining difficult concepts in simple manner

Tools









# Why STQD6014?

## Specific skills:

**Phyton** programming language - 60%

Experience with several *statistical analyses* (descriptive statistics) and visualization – 30%

Experience with predictive statistics (modeling) and *machine learning* algorithms - 10%

# Why STQD6014?

### Specific skills:

**Phyton** programming language - 60%

Experience with several *statistical analyses* (descriptive statistics) and visualization – 30%

Experience with predictive statistics (modeling) and *machine learning* algorithms - 10%

### Broad background:

You'll be confident and capable with whatever datasets you encounter in the future – on your own or as part of a team.